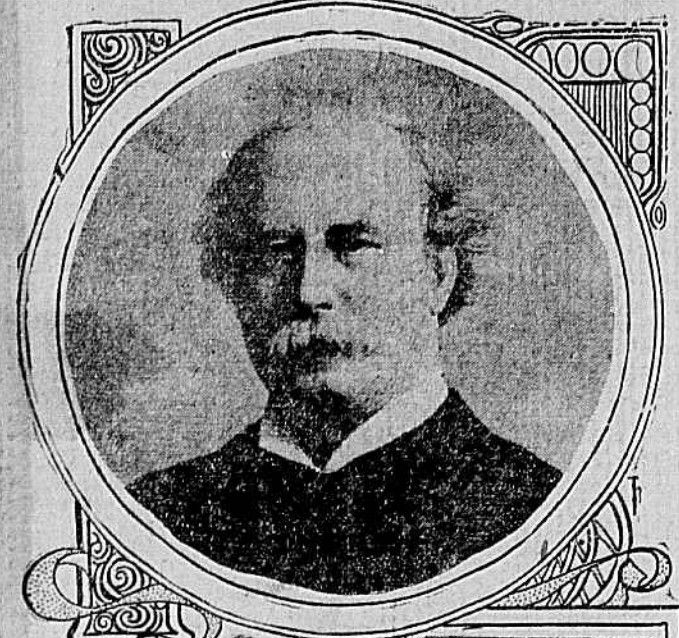


PAPERS CONTAIN VALUABLE RECORDS CONCERNING DAVIS



HON. GEORGE SHEA.

Invaluable Original Documents
Presented by Miss Shea to
Confederate Museum.

TEXT OF SOME OF THEM

Memorial to President in Hand-
Writing of Horace Greeley.
Bail Bond and Parole.

In the presence of a notable assemblage
Miss Mary Ritter Shea, of New York, in
the Solid South room of the Confederate
Museum, on last Monday, presented to
the library of the museum a number of
exceedingly valuable papers relating to
the trial and bail-bond of Jefferson Davis.
A Bible used by Mr. Davis when in prison
and given by him to Mr. Shea, and a
Confederate flag in which the other relics
were wrapped.

The papers, the Bible and the flag came
into possession of Miss Shea's father
during the period between 1865 and 1867,
when, as Mr. Davis's counsel, in association
with Charles O'Connor, he visited him
in prison, and wrote to him and to others
in regard to his case and his bail-bond.
These papers, after many years, have
come back to the Confederate White
House, the home of Mr. Davis during the
time he lived in Richmond. They were
bequeathed by Mr. Shea to his daughter,
and through her thoughtful and graceful
generosity, the library of the museum
has been enriched by a contribution to
its Confederate history that is altogether
priceless.

Impressive Occasion.

As the museum on last Monday Miss
Shea was received in the absence of Mrs.
Joseph Bryan, president of the Confederate
Memorial Literary Society, by Miss
Mary Cusick Lee, daughter of General
Robert E. Lee, and regent of the Virginia
room in the museum; Mrs. J. Taylor El-
lyson, president of the Hollywood Memorial
Association, and vice-regent of the Vir-
ginia room; Miss Minnie Baughman, vice-
regent of the Solid South room, and chair-
man of the library committee; Mrs. James
R. Werth, vice-president of the society;
Mrs. J. Enders Robinson, recording sec-
retary; Mrs. Lizzie Cary Daniel, cor-
responding secretary; Miss Isabel Maurer,
house regent; Mrs. C. O. Cowardin, vice-
regent of the Maryland room; Mrs.
William Ruffin Cox, vice-regent of the
South Carolina room; Miss Katherine
Stiles, vice-regent of the Georgia room;
Mrs. James H. Drake, vice-regent of the
Alabama room; Mrs. Maria Abert Cary,
vice-regent of the Mississippi room; Miss
Emma Scott, vice-regent of the Louisiana
room; Mrs. William A. Harris, vice-regent
of the Texas room; Mrs. Norman W. Ran-
dolph, vice-regent of the Tennessee room;
Mrs. May C. Axtell, vice-regent of the
Arkansas room, and the vice-regent's al-
ternate for the North Carolina room.

Added to these were the chairmen of
different studies, the committees, and other
officers and members of the Confederate
Memorial Literary Society and the Holly-
wood Memorial Association.

The presentation of the papers and
relics was made by Archdeacon William
M. Jeffers, D. D., introduced by Lieuten-
ant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson. The
Rev. Dr. James P. Smith, as the chaplain
of the museum and the representative of
the Memorial Literary Society, received
them and thanked Miss Shea most warm-
ly. She responded in a few happy sen-
tences and in a most graceful manner.
The occasion was filled with impressive-
ness and is accounted one of the most in-
teresting in the history of the Confed-
erate Memorial Literary Society and its
time-honored home.

What Papers Contain.

Yesterday morning the library commit-
tee met with Miss Shea, and she opened
envelopes left by Miss Shea, and examined
into the valuable nature of their con-
tents. Through the courtesy of the vice-
regent of the Solid South room, of the
vice-regents of the other rooms and of
the house regent, the following brief out-
line of the contents of the papers has been
obtained in order of date: The first paper filed is
a letter, dated Richmond, July 2, 1863,
written from Mr. Davis to Mr. Lincoln
in regard to the execution of the cartel
of exchange heretofore agreed on by the
belligerents, and states that "the com-
missioners for the exchange of prisoners
have been unable to adjust their differ-
ences." Mr. Davis calls attention to the
fact that war is being carried on, not
only between combatants, but that the
Union forces do not hesitate to attack

THE PRESIDENT USES BIG STICK

Notifies Oklahoma That "Non-
Railway Protection" Must Not
Appear in Constitution.

OKLAHOMA IS DEMOCRATIC

But if Fight Is Made on Presi-
dent Congress Will Take
a Hand.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26.—
President Roosevelt has outdone him-
self in the matter of disregard of State
lines and of the line of demarcation be-
tween the executive and judicial branches
of the government.

It was learned to-day that he has sent
word to the framers of the Constitution
for the new State of Oklahoma that if
they put into the organic instrument a
provision which prohibits railway com-
panies from employing men to protect
their property from the violence of strik-
ers, he should use all the power at his
command to prevent the acceptance of
the Constitution by Congress.

The President went further and told
Delegates, Magnate, of Oklahoma, who
called at the White House with a dele-
gation to-day, that he could take the mes-
sage to the constitutional convention of
Oklahoma, now in session, that it could
be regarded as "official."

It is learned that the committee on rail-
roads of the constitutional convention has
reported in favor of putting into the
Constitution a provision of the character
indicated, but that it has not yet been
voted on by the convention.

President Not Popular.

It is said here to-night by some of the
Texan members of Congress that the mes-
sage of the President will not have much
effect on the convention; in fact, that
it will probably cause the convention to
take more radical action than would
otherwise have been taken.

Oklahoma is overwhelmingly Demo-
cratic and the Democrats are in undis-
puted control of the convention.

The President is not popular in the
confines of the proposed State, owing
to the fact that he tried to make the
admission of Oklahoma conditional upon
the action of Congress on the proposi-
tion to admit Arizona and New Mexico
as a State. The Senate defeated this
proposition, but the Oklahomaans have
neither forgotten nor forgiven. How-
ever, as the President and Congress will
have the last word on the Constitution
it might be well for the framers of the
Constitution to curb their tempers and
yield to the menace of the big stick. It
would be much easier to amend the Con-
stitution after the State is admitted than
to meet again and draft a Constitution in
the place of one which was rejected by
Congress.

Disfranchise Negro.

Oklahomaans, and especially the citizens
of that portion of the proposed State
embraced within the Indian Territory,
have been insistent that the Constitution
contain a suffrage clause modeled after
those of certain States of the South,
which practically disfranchise the negro.
Conservative Democrats have urged the
Constitution makers to refrain from put-
ting into the Constitution any provision
which would endanger the chances of the
State for admission to the Union when

WHITE SENT NOTE TO THAW'S WIFE

Had Promised Thaw He
Would Not Write
to Her.

MIND A BLANK
ON SEEING NOTE

This Will Be the Line of Defense.
Witnesses Are Ready to
Swear to the Occurrence
Which Will Prove
"Emotional In-
sanity."

NEW YORK, January 26.—Rumors of
differences between Mrs. Harry K. Thaw
on one side, and Mrs. William Thaw and
the Countess of Yarmouth, mother and
sister respectively, of Harry K. Thaw,
on the other, which were started yester-
day, continued to be circulated to-day,
despite the denial of Thaw's counsel that
any such differences existed. The reported
differences are said to have arisen over
the continued presence in the courtroom
of Miss May McKenzie, the former chorus
girl, who invariably accompanies Mrs.
Evelyn Thaw and sits by her during the
session of the court. Miss McKenzie is
said to have been the younger Mrs.
Thaw's constant companion since Harry
Thaw shot Stanford White.

It was reported to-day that Delphin
M. Delmas, the San Francisco lawyer,
who came East to defend Thaw, went
to the Hotel Lorraine, where the rela-
tives of Harry Thaw are staying, in
the hope of reconciling any differences
which might have arisen between the
women. It was said that Evelyn Thaw
made the first step to placate her
mother-in-law and sister-in-law, and
that Mr. Delmas only consented to try
to smooth over their misunderstandings
on the agreement that Miss McKenzie
should discontinue her appearance in
court.

Harry Thaw is said to have discussed
this matter with A. Russell Peabody, of
his counsel, when Mr. Peabody visited
him in the Tombs prison to-day. After-
ward Mr. Peabody said:

"I don't believe that Mr. Delmas
knows that Miss McKenzie is in the
courtroom. He is there to work, and I
don't believe he gives the woman a
thought."

Miss McKenzie a Friend.
"Early last summer, when Evelyn Thaw
was practically all alone, Miss McKenzie
was with her most of the time. It is
only natural to suppose that Mrs. Thaw
wants to have Miss McKenzie with her
now, even if the other members of her
husband's family are with her."

He was then asked to state whether
there is any truth in the stories that
Thaw has received many threatening let-
ters since he has been in the Tombs.

"I want to talk to counsel about it;
it is possible that I may have something
to say later," said Mr. Peabody.

"My client has received hundreds of
letters during the time he has been in
awaiting trial in the Tombs, and I have
seen nearly all of them. None of the
letters sent by others than friends and
relatives could be classed as threatening."
"About one in a hundred of the letters
contained what may be described as un-
favorable comment, and that is a light
percentage, as letter-writing cranks as a
rule use strong words in their uncalcu-
lated communications."

Jurors Under Guard.

The jurors were kept under close sur-
veillance at their hotel to-day. The wives
of two of them called last night, but their
guards only permit conversations in the
presence of another juror and one of the
guards.

Mr. Peabody said that Miss McKenzie
had proved herself one of the best friends
Mrs. Evelyn Thaw ever had, and that
she took care of Mrs. Thaw last summer
when the young woman was "suffering
agony greater than that borne by any
woman in New York" and has been
devoted ever since.

It is to be expected that now Mrs. Har-
ry Thaw would cast her friend aside just
for the sake of appearances," Mr. Pea-
body asked.

He declared that there was no more
truth in the report that other relatives
of Thaw have quarreled with Evelyn Thaw
because of her friendship for Miss Mc-
Kenzie. He said that Mrs. William Thaw
and her daughters have never had the
slightest objection to the intimacy of the
pair, and that this applied to the Countess
of Yarmouth, who, he said, had not
been in court for the past three days
because she was overworked by the
first day's proceedings; that she had to
stay in the hotel to recuperate. He prom-
ised that she would be in court Monday
if she had recovered.

Delmas Misquoted.

Mr. Peabody said that the report that
Mr. Delmas had delivered an ultimatum
that he would withdraw from the case
unless May McKenzie was kept out of
the courtroom is absolutely without founda-
tion, and he said that Mr. Delmas had
not declared at the Yale Club that either
he or Miss McKenzie would have to keep
out of the courtroom.

Mr. Peabody also declared that the
report that Harry Thaw and his wife
were contemplating a divorce if Thaw
is acquitted is also false. He said that
Thaw and his wife "are more insepar-
ably bound together to-day than before
the tragedy."

It was said to-day that evidence will
be put before the jury to prove that
ever since the Madison Square Garden
tragedy last June, the entire living ex-
penses of May McKenzie have been
paid by some one connected with the
Thaw family. The District Attorney
said he had copies of bills paid by
Miss McKenzie's account at the Hotel
Lorraine. Miss McKenzie will appear
as a witness for the prosecution during
the trial, having been subpoenaed by
the District Attorney.

The Intercepted Note.

One of the reports in circulation to-day,
dealing with Thaw's motive for shooting
Stanford White, was to the effect that
on the night before the shooting Thaw called
on White and exacted from him a promise
that he would never try to communicate

CONGRESSMAN FAVROT, MRS. FAVROT AND THE MAN HE KILLED, DR. ALDRICH



CONGRESSMAN FAVROT.

Sensational Trial in Baton Rouge.

MRS. FAVROT.

SHOPLIFTERS GET LONG JAIL TERMS

Mahler Sentenced for Thirty-Four
Months and His Wife for
Six Months.

CURIOUS POINT IS RAISED

Question of Whether or Not
Wholesale or Retail Price
Shall Determine Value.

Found guilty in seventeen cases of steal-
ing from Richmond merchants, Harry
Mahler, a young white man who claims
to have come from New York, and says he is
a barber by trade, was yesterday morn-
ing sentenced to serve thirty-four months
in the City Jail—two months for each
offense. In addition to this punishment
he was ordered to the grand jury to be
tried on a felony charge. An alligator
bag that he is alleged to have stolen
from the Rountree Trunk Company's re-
tail store on Broad Street, sold for \$56,
although an officer of the company testi-
fied that it really cost but \$44. Whether
the retail price of an article or the cost
of the article is to be taken into con-
sideration in the trial of a person for
theft will be a point fought out in the
higher court.

Woman Also Convicted.

Upon two charges of stealing, Mahler's
wife, a young and frail woman, who wept
in court all during the trial, was con-
victed and was given six months in jail.
It was clearly shown that she had been
an accomplice of Mahler in the theft of
goods from the establishments of Her-
mann Schmidt and Taylor & Brown. Mr.
Schmidt testified positively that he saw
Mahler steal several bottles of cordials
and a bottle of whiskey and hand them
to the woman, who placed them in her
muff.

When they were detained in the store
and informed that they were going to
be arrested, both the man and woman
pleaded to be allowed to go by paying
for the goods. "They said it was their
first offense, and that they would not
steal any more," said Mr. Schmidt.

It was this theft from Mr. Schmidt's
store that was the undoing of the
clever pair of shoplifters who have been
operating here for more than two
months, and who have stolen in the
aggregate something more than \$2,000
worth of goods. How many hundred
dollars' worth of merchandise has been
shipped out of Richmond is, of course,
a matter of conjecture. That the
couple had a confederate is not denied.
His name, it is alleged, is Joseph
Blume, and he was in Richmond for
several weeks. His profession, so the
woman here says, is that of a palmist.
Rent here was too high for Blume and
Mahler to open a palmistry establish-
ment, and Blume went away. Along

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

SHOOTS WOMAN NEAR A CHURCH

After She Had Fallen at First
Shot He Fired Bullet Into
Prostrate Form.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

FARMVILLE, VA., January 26.—Otis
Taylor, colored, shot and probably mor-
tally wounded Celia Banks, colored, last
night. The shooting occurred near a col-
ored church, three miles south of Farm-
ville, and is alleged to have been a brutal
and wanton attack by the man upon the
defenseless woman. Taylor fired two
shots, both taking effect. Eyewitnesses
declare that after the woman fell Taylor
walked to her prostrate form and fired
the second time.

Taylor leisurely left the scene after the
shooting, and up to a late hour this
evening he had not been captured. The
doctors attending the wounded woman
said that her condition is precarious, with
but slight chance of recovery.

Prominent Man Shoots Physician for Defaming His Wife's Character.

TRIAL TO BE HELD THIS WEEK

Favrot in Prison and His Wife,
Society Woman, Shares
His Cell.

BATON ROUGE, LA., January 26.—
With the "unwritten law" shielding him,
Congressman George K. Favrot expects
a swift acquittal here next week, when
he goes to trial for his life for having
shot and killed his family physician, Dr.
R. H. Aldrich, November 7, 1906. The
defense, however, will be met with a
mass of testimony gathered by District
Attorney Hubert N. Wax (himself one
of Favrot's best friends), which will at-
tempt to establish that the taking of
Aldrich's life was nothing less than pre-
meditated murder.

The public knows little of the events
leading up to the tragedy. These have
been guarded with the strictest secrecy.
Congressman Favrot, the morning after
the killing, made the simple statement
that Aldrich was given assistance to a re-
flection upon Mrs. Favrot, wife of the
Congressman, that could only be wiped
out with blood. That was all. And dur-
ing the long three months that the Con-
gressman has remained in his small
prison cell, kept there by reason of the
fact that there is no one authorized to
accept bail (Favrot himself being the
judge of his district), not one word has
escaped which would tend to throw light
upon the sensational case.

Mrs. Favrot has been equally as retic-
ent. She is expected to go on the wit-
ness stand at the trial. Her own person-
ality has been buried, and she stands
in the role of a devoted and sacrific-
ing wife. The night of the tragedy she
hurried to her husband's cell, and has
since remained with him. Their attorneys
are their only confidantes.

Favrot's chief counsel will be Judge
Thomas J. Kernan, a noted criminal at-
torney, whose elucidation of the jurisper-
dence of lawlessness attained publicity
at the recent national convention of the
American Bar Association at St. Paul.
Judge Kernan holds that the "un-
written law" can be applied when a woman's
reputation for chastity has been traduced,
the punishment—death—to be ad-
ministered by the husband or any near
relative. The tradition, however, accord-
ing to Judge Kernan, must be given an
opportunity to retract or apologize.

On the authority of an official, who
occupies a high place in the State ad-
ministration, the statement is made that
Aldrich was warned by Favrot that he
would be killed. It is not known, how-
ever, whether the Congressman gave the
physician an opportunity to make amends.

Aldrich was shot as he emerged from
his office in the Raymond Building, in
Cattell Street. Favrot had been wait-
ing for him, and as the physician stepped
into the vestibule he was met with three
pistol bullets. As Aldrich dropped a re-
volver fell from his left breast coat pocket.

It was necessary to hold a special elec-
tion before a presiding judge at this trial
could be decided upon. The Constitution
does not give the Governor power to
make an appointment, and neither does
it authorize the Supreme Court to fill the
vacancy. The people alone shall elect the
president, H. F. Brunot, of Baton Rouge,
was elected after two months' delay, con-
sequent upon red tape and committee-
ism, and upon his fall the straitening
out of a mass of accumulated business
resulting from the absence of a court
term in East Baton Rouge Parish since
Favrot has been in prison.

BIBLE-SELLERS ESCAPE TERRORS OF EARTHQUAKE

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

SALISBURY, N. C., January 26.—W. E.
Justus and W. E. Hall, of Asheville, who
were touring Jamaica, selling Bi-
bles, and were making headquarters in
Ridgeway when the crash of buildings
came, and they escaped in a miraculous
manner, being among a very few Ameri-
cans who have returned from the scene
of the disaster.

ATTACK ON HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

Criticisms From Repre-
sentatives of Teach-
ers' Association

ANSWER WILL BE
MADE TO CHARGES

Friction Arises Over Agitation
for Increase in Salaries—What
Mr. Harwood Has to Say
About Matter—Fig-
ures by School
Board.

According to reports current in many
sections of the city, considerable friction
has developed among the public school
teachers of Richmond over the agitation
of an increase of salaries, the differences
arising chiefly, it is said, over the sup-
position on the part of some of the dis-
trict school teachers that the movement
is being engineered to the disadvantage
of themselves and the benefit of the
High School teachers.

Reference to the matter, it is under-
stood, was made at the joint meeting of
the Finance Committee and the School
Board on Friday night. Representatives
of the High School teachers, of the dis-
trict teachers. In this connection, Prin-
cipal James C. Harwood, of the High
School, gave out last night the following
statement of the occurrences before the
board and the committee, and of the atti-
tude of the teachers of his school:

"At the hearing of the School Board
and others interested in education be-
fore the Finance Committee, the session of
last evening a sudden and unexpected
attack was made upon the teachers
of the High School.

"This was the more unexpected as
the criticisms came from the repre-
sentative of the Teachers' Co-operative
Association, of which the High School
teachers are also members.

"It was intimated that the High
School teachers are overpaid and was
directly stated that the teachers in
that school had less work to do, and
that the work was not as efficient.

"It was impossible so late in the
evening for the High School teachers
to answer these charges. The mem-
bers of the Finance Committee were
anxious to get away, and the only
representative of the High School
teachers, who had been invited to be
present and speak on another sub-
ject than that of salaries, did not think
it prudent to prolong the session of
the committee. The High School teach-
ers have the approval of the School
Board in their request for increase of
pay, and it was not their purpose to
appear before the Finance Committee.
They feel compelled, however, to an-
swer the charges that have been
brought, and will ask a hearing from
the Finance Committee next week for
this purpose.

"Even now, however, it is not their
purpose to attack the salary schedule
offered by the board for the elemen-
tary teachers. They hope that the el-
ementary teachers may get the increase
desired. Their only regret is that the
representatives of the elementary teach-
ers should have led them so far astray."

What Mr. Jones Says.

Professor James H. Blalock, of
Springfield School, who is president
of the Teachers' Co-operative Asso-
ciation, of Richmond, could not be
reached last night, as it was said at
his boarding place that he was out of
the city.

Principal William C. Jones, of Mad-
ison School, when approached last
night by a representative of The Times-
Dispatch, said that he had no disposi-
tion to criticize the High School rep-
resentatives or to undertake the work
being done by the High School, but
on the contrary, considered it of a high
degree of efficiency. Mr. Jones depre-
cates the idea of having any contro-
versy, believing that any such con-
troversy can lead only to friction and
would probably result in taking the
mind of the public off the main issue
of the need of increased support of the
public schools.

In regard to the statement of Mr. Har-
wood that an attack was made at its
meeting on Friday on the teachers of the
High School, Mr. Jones stated he did not
understand that any such attack was
being made, and that he hoped that the
teachers of all grades would stand to-
gether for a general increase in pay. Mr.
Jones said that he did not believe that
the High School teachers were overpaid.
Mr. Jones added that two of the teachers
who had taught at Madison School in
recent years had been transferred this
session to the High School, and that he
had a number of friends among the teach-
ing force there.

Emphasizing the fact that he did not
mean to enter into any controversy, Mr.
Jones gave a number of reasons why
the pay of the teachers of the district
schools was insufficient, saying that he
was more familiar with the requirements
of his own work, and that many of the
reasons might apply equally to the high
school.

Among others Mr. Jones called attention
to the following:

1. The salary is not sufficient to at-
tract talent to the profession. The con-
ditions are so changing that we will no
longer be able to get teachers at the
prices we are offering. There are not
sufficient number of substitutes on the
roll to supply the schools this season.

The other professions are opening to
large numbers to educated women, and
in most cases are paying better for their
services than the present salaries of our
teachers.

2. The increased cost of living. This
applies to every line of work, and in
nearly every line salaries have already
been increased. The readjustment of sal-
aries at the first of this session resulted
in an increase in some cases, but the
general result was not in the nature of
an increase, and the salaries remain
what they have been for years.

3. The youngest children should have
the best prepared talent available. We
have the children from seven to fourteen,
that impressionable years, when the great-
est impress is being made, both on men-
tal and moral natures. The experience of
great educators is that the best possible
teachers should have charge of young
children in the years when habits of

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

(Continued on Third Page.)